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~~SECRET CONTROL~~

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT

~~SECRET CONTROL~~

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GLOSSARY OF NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS OF INTELLIGENCE APPARATUS
OF U.S.S.R.

1. Government Departments responsible for intelligence organizations:

NKVD	-	People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs	— <i>now MVD</i>
NKGB	-	"	" State Security
NKO	-	"	" Defense (Army)
NKVMF	-	"	" Red Fleet
NKID	-	"	" Foreign Affairs

2. Intelligence Organizations and their more important departments:

GUGB (GUGBEZ) - Central Administration for State Security
INU - Foreign Directorate
SPU - Secret Political Directorate
KRU - Counter-Intelligence Directorate (non-military)
INO, SPO, KRO - Regional offices of the above

U in GUGB, INU, GUKR, etc. - Directorate or Administration (Upravlenie) ↓
O in INO, KRO, etc. - Section (Otdel) ↓
OO NKVD or OO NKGB - Special Sections (always for Counter-Intelligence)
SO - Special Section (usually for service sections)
GUKR - Central Administration for Counter-Intelligence (mil.)
OKR - Counter-Intelligence Units
OKR NKO - CI Units under NKO
Smersch - Death to the Spies
RU - Intelligence System of the Red Army
RO - Regional section or station of the RU

(Note: Although RU and RO are the official designations respectively for the central administration and the field stations of the Red Army IS, these two abbreviations are often used indiscriminately to denote any intelligence headquarters (RU) or its stations (RO) since the initials merely stand for the words 'intelligence directorate' and 'intelligence section'. Thus they may be found denoting stations of the INU or even of the purely counter-intelligence OKR's.)

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I. NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs) mVD

At present, the NKVD is chiefly responsible for all internal police matters of a non-political nature within the U.S.S.R., and as such is not directly of intelligence interest. It does, however, dispose of certain police troops both within Russia and in Russian-occupied territory who: (1) are so closely allied with regular intelligence agencies in the capacity of executive arm that to the outsider they appear to be (and sometimes actually are) the originators of intelligence operations; (2) are charged with the physical security of extended border regions where local short-range intelligence operations are necessary for a thorough execution of the police assignment. Beyond this, however, it should be noted that as it is in the nature of the Soviet state for all citizens to be on the watch for disloyalty, 'counter-revolutionary', and enemy activity, and responsible to the authorities for reporting such, in like manner the regular police, aside from their normal duties, are both officially and unofficially at the beck and call of all special security services and intelligence agencies of the U.S.S.R. Only in this sense can the manifold semi-intelligence activities of the NKVD, which is essentially no longer an intelligence body, be understood. In this sense, however, all NKVD troops have a limited security and counter-intelligence mission.

A. NKVD troops essentially concerned with internal order:

1. Militia (GUM-Central Directorate for Militia)
Regular public police duties and criminal police.
2. Para-military auxiliary troops
Special protective units organized during the war in territory endangered by the enemy for observation, vigilance and guarding strategic establishments.
3. Public Service Troops
Fire Department, Highway Police, etc.
4. Troops for administration and guarding of prisons and forced labor camps.
5. "Inner" Troops (VOKHR) (sometimes referred to as "Home Forces").

These are special formations entrusted with the most important policing jobs (state buildings, transport of prisoners and exiles) and shock-troop (used for the suppression of riots, etc.)

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They are the most important internal troops from the point of view of intelligence activities since they also serve as executive arm for the intelligence operations of the State Security Administration (NKGB). (See Chapter II. They probably act chiefly for SPU and KRU).

During the war so-called 'operative' units of these 'Inner Troops' were assigned to regions of military operations along with the other NKVD troops mentioned below.

B. NKVD troops on border or external service (occupied countries) whose duties require intelligence operations:

1. Frontier Control Troops (P.O. or P.U.)
These troops are responsible for the security of all U.S.S.R. border regions, for the detection and apprehension of all spies, saboteurs, etc. In the discharge of these duties, control posts operate short-term low-level agents a limited distance into neighboring foreign territory.

The administration of these troops is divided into five sections:

- (a) Secretariat
- (b) Political Propaganda
Responsible for political indoctrination of frontier troops
- (c) Medical
- (d) Administration and Supply
- (e) Espionage Section
Directs all frontier espionage and counter-espionage work of frontier troops

2. Control or Security Troops
These are closely related to the above in that they seem to be recruited chiefly from them and to carry out similar tasks. They work, however, in the regions of military operations and are responsible for security both in the front and rear of these regions.

In addition to this, these troops also work closely with the Special CE Units (See Chapter III) entrusted with the task of observing troops for loyalty and morale as well as enemy penetration.

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In occupied territory today (Germany, Austria, etc.) it is thought that the two above varieties of NKVD troops, separate or amalgamated, bear the brunt of all low-level intelligence work assigned by the real intelligence agencies (especially work of a CE nature), act as executive for these agencies and supply headquarters for their chief agents, for which reason they are generally in evidence and give the erroneous (but possibly intentional) impression of being the chief intelligence authority.

II. NKGB-GUGB

Until May 1943 the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (the NKVD) was charged with the administration of all police and security matters affecting the U.S.S.R. In this capacity it not only directed the various NKVD police troops (see previous section) but also the Central Administration for State Security (the GUGB) and the counter-intelligence units known as the "Special Sections of the NKVD" (the OO NKVD). The GUGB (often called the Gugbez), despite its subordination within the NKVD until May 1943, was a full-fledged political intelligence system, the direct successor of the OGPU, concerned with both internal and external (foreign) affairs and empowered to take executive action of its own. The OO's NKVD which, like the GUGB, were detached from the NKVD in 1943, were essentially concerned with the security of the Red Army and Red Fleet. A description of their activities is to be found under "Special CE Units".

In May 1943 the GUGB of the NKVD was taken out of the NKVD and given the status of a full-fledged independent governmental department, the People's Commissariat for State Security - the NKGB. It is assumed that the basic internal structure of the GUGB underwent little or no change when the GUGB became the NKGB so that any discussion of the one would apply equally well to the other.

In the outline of the GUGB-NKGB which follows below, it can probably be assumed that certain sections whose functions only would apply to a war-time situation (i.e. those concerned with direction of and CE supervision of partisan activities) have since been dissolved or have taken over new functions. It is also possible that some of the sections listed separately below may be subordinate to some other section or directorate. (As to the status "directorate" or "section", it would seem that the former term is used for the basic intelligence departments and

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the latter for service departments). The abbreviations for all directorates contain the letter U (Upravlenie) as in INU, SPU, KRU. The regional offices of these directorates have the status of sections, signified by the letter O (Otdel). Thus, INO, KRO, etc.

NKGB

Structure and Functions

(Note: a, b, etc. are merely functions, they are not departmental subdivisions unless indicated)

1. Administration and Organization Section (AOO)
(Reportedly under LITVINOV)
 - a. Administration and supply (AMO)
 - b. Finance (FO)
 - c. Personnel and training
 - d. Schools
2. Secretariat - executive control of entire organization.
3. Security of State Section - protection of government chiefs, diplomats, government buildings. (24 sub-sections according to specific duties).
4. Foreign Directorate (INU)
 - a. Observation of diplomatic missions and other foreigners in U.S.S.R. Presumably not as CE activity, but for exploitation, information, recruiting, etc.
 - b. Foreign political and economic intelligence (also sabotage and subversive missions).
 - c. Observation of anti-Soviet emigres; neutralization or destruction of their organizations.

INU contains subdivisions according to regions, Western Europe, Balkans, Near East, etc.

INU collaborates closely with Soviet Foreign Office (NKID) regarding the placing of its agents in diplomatic missions. Also worked closely with Comintern in order for its agents to contact "reliable" members of the CP in foreign countries.

INU, for reasons yet unknown, is sometimes referred to as the Fifth Directorate of the NKGB.

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5. Secret Political Directorate (SPU) - observation and destruction of internal opposition groups. Equivalent of Gestapo. Its four chief sections are:
 - a. Illegal political parties, Trotskyites, Menscheviks, etc.
 - b. National minorities.
 - c. Church and religious sects.
 - d. Cultural groups; education, intelligentsia, etc.
6. Counter-espionage Directorate (KRU) - non-military CE at home and abroad.
 - a. CE against enemy agents, sabotage, terrorism among civil population of U.S.S.R.
 - b. CE abroad with emphasis on points from which agents to U.S.S.R. are dispatched. Activity, during the war at least, seemed to be more concerned with apprehending enemy agents working against U.S.S.R. than with penetrating foreign IS for the sake of knowledge gained. Thus KRU puts most attention on work at home and in peripheral regions. Watches foreign missions in U.S.S.R. from CE angle. (Cf 4a, above). No activity in operational areas. (Cf "Special CE Units").
 - c. Supervision of agents of other U.S.S.R. secret services.

Agents on CE missions in foreign countries are run directly by the central office (the KRU) and would therefore report only to Moscow. The NKVD's of regional offices (in the various Soviet republics) confine their work to defensive CE (detection and apprehension of enemy agents) and do not appear to control agents outside of Russia except around border regions.
7. Economic Directorate (EKU) - control and protection of industry, trade, etc.
8. Roads and Transportation Directorate (DTU) - control of strategic points, roads, RR's, etc.
9. "Partisan" Directorate - organization of partisan bands, running of partisan agents.
10. OO's NKGB - Directorate

The OO's NKVD, special security and CE units attached to the Red Army Red Fleet and Partisans, were all detached from the NKVD and put under the Defense Commissariat (MVO) with the exception of the OO's NKVD attached to the Partisans. In May 1943 when GUGB became NKGB these OO's NKVD with the Partisans were taken into the NKGB and thenceforth called OO's NKGB. (Cf Special CE Units Chapter III).

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11. Investigations Directorate (SB) - In charge of all investigations, interrogations after arrest and legal procedures leading to prosecution and trial.
12. First Special Section (1. SO)--card files, registry, etc.
13. Second Special Section (2. SO)--Technical, communications, etc.
14. Third Special Section (3. SO)--Surveillance and Search.
15. Fourth Special Section (4. SO)--Censorship
16. Fifth Special Section (5. SO)--Code Department
17. Information Section--general reports, sitrops, etc. for benefit of other departments.
18. Travel Control Section (OPROD)--Watch on all travel in and out of U.S.S.R. May be subordinate to some other section or directorate, INU, SIU or KRU.

III. SPECIAL CE UNITS

Before May 1943 the NKVD directed the OO's NKVD (Special Sections) which were CE units attached to the Red Army, Red Fleet and Partisan Bands at all levels. The task of these units was essentially observation of all troops for their political attitude, discipline, morale, etc. The networks of agents run by the OO's at all levels were of such size that there was one agent watching every five to six men throughout the entire Soviet war machine. Guarding army units against penetration by foreign agents was, in a sense, a task of secondary importance compared to the task of watching for defeatism, "anti-Soviet" attitudes, etc. among the troops.

As in the case of the KRU of the NKGB, agents of the OO's going into enemy territory for penetration of the enemy's intelligence stations were dispatched only at the highest level by the Directorate of the OO's itself and to a limited extent by OO units at the next highest levels (Front or Army). This penetration activity was however carried on in military regions only, and aimed at uncovering all positive intelligence operations which the enemy was about to undertake against Soviet troops or the USSR internally. (In non-military territory outside the USSR this was the work of the KRU). On the lower levels (from Corps downwards)

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the OO's NKVD confined themselves to watching troop-morale, political attitudes, etc. as aforementioned.

After the re-organization of May 1943 all OO's NKVD except those attached to the Partisans were put under a special CE department of the Defense Commissariat (the NKO) which was called the GUKR (Central Directorate for Counter-Intelligence). Under the GUKR, there was a UKR for each Front (Directorate for Counter-Intelligence) and under each of these, detachments at Army, Corps, Brigade, etc. levels called OKR's. The full name by which these units are usually called was OKR NKO Smersch, the last word 'Smersch', being a contraction of the Russian words for 'Death to the spies'. These OKR NKO Smersch units, at their various levels, appear to be the exact equivalents of the former OO's NKVD in that the running of agents into enemy territory for penetration purposes was again restricted to the highest levels, while below army level, the chief task was troop-observation.

Within the CE Directorate of an army or front (UKR) to which all OKR's on the successive lower levels reported (rather than to the army units to which they were attached) there were four departments responsible variously for both the high level operations of the UKR itself and the lower level operations of the OKR NKO Smersch units. These follow:

1. Troop-observation in front territory, especially for discovery of enemy agents.
2. Dispatch of agents into enemy territory for the purpose of uncovering intended enemy intelligence operations.
3. Troop-observation and counter-espionage in rear army territory.
4. Investigation and interrogation department.

As stated elsewhere, the OO's NKVD with the partisans were not included in the above-mentioned change-over, but were put under the newly-formed NKGB where they were called the OO's NKGB, the reason for this being that CT units with the political security slant of the NKGB rather than the essentially military interest of the NKO were thought advisable for the partisans who, during the German occupation, had come into more contact with foreign ideas than had the average military unit.

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IV. SOVIET MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

- I. Known variously as Razvedupr, Fourth Department, Section V, RU (Intelligence Administration), Second Section of the General Staff, and GRU (Chief Intelligence Administration). Until 1940 apparently also responsible for Naval Intelligence but this is no longer true. During the recent war-sabotage work behind the enemy lines was also the responsibility of the Military Intelligence Service (RU). The present picture seems to be that it is primarily responsible for military intelligence, together with such political, economic and other intelligence as may be pertinent. It is controlled by the Ministry of the Armed Forces (MKA), and is directly responsible to the Chief of Staff of the Red Army. The present head of the RU is said to be Lt. Gen. FETINE.
- II. Divisions within the GRU itself are these:
 - A. AGENTUR

Responsible for recruiting, briefing, and training agents.
Responsible for coordination of agents' work with that of other espionage agencies abroad.
"Espionage Control Center" for the GRU.

 - (1) Western Division - countries west of 28° longitude
Maintains control over its agents in the field
Division is divided into various country sub-divisions
 - (2) Eastern Division - countries east of 28° longitude.
Fulfills same functions as Western Division
 - (3) Foreign Relations Division - known as "Attache Group"
 - a. Collaborates with the NKID (Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the NKGB (see separate section) in that it briefs military attaches and their staffs prior to their being posted to a foreign country.
 - (4) Technical Section
Twelve sub-sections, concerned with preparation of all technical equipment and papers required by agents going out.
 - (5) Cryptographic and Secret Archives Section

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(6) Administrative Section

Soviet military agents abroad, if not recruited locally, would have been trained and dispatched by the AGENTUR, and would be responsible to the AGENTUR or one of its sub-sections for their work.

III. Operations Group - probably only a war-time section, or at least operating only where there are Soviet armies in the field.

A. Operations section

(1) Sub-section for recruiting and training agents for specific missions.

(2) Sub-section for briefing and dispatching agents.

B. Sabotage section - sending out individuals as well as groups.

C. Combat Reconnaissance - this may be a separate section of its own, or it may come directly under the Operations Group, as shown here. In any case it probably had picked reconnaissance troops assigned to it for whatever tasks were to be performed. Aerial reconnaissance was either carried out as part of the functions of the general Combat Reconnaissance section, or done independently.

The three known remaining sections have their counterpart in the "Agentur" division noted above, and are the following:

D. Technical section

E. Cryptographic Section and Secret Archives

F. Administrative section

IV. Evaluation Division

Responsible for evaluation of all intelligence material from whatever sources, although it does not know the details of the agents who turned in the reports. In war-time, captured documents would also have been processed through this Division, as well as interrogation reports of enemy agents. The chief of this division is reportedly the second deputy to the Chief of the GRU.

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V. Signal Communications Division.

A. The division has two principal functions:

- (1) Handling all agent W/T traffic and relay of such traffic.
- (2) Radio intelligences - including monitoring and D/Fing work.

B. Its chief is assistant to the chief of the RU.

VI. Agent Training Division.

It is probable that this division is only concerned with the administrative responsibility for the various military intelligence training establishments since, as it has already been pointed out, the actual training of the agents is supervised by the "Agentur" in peacetime and probably by the "Operations Group" in wartime.

The RU Organizations attached to military units at all levels below General Staff are known as RO's. The details of the RU administrative set-up given above apply almost exactly to all RO's at levels where espionage is conducted. Below the level of Army groups and Armies no agents are dispatched, therefore, the departments responsible for their dispatch and training are absent here. At lower levels the RO's are concerned more with local field intelligence, reconnaissance, etc.

Military security and counter-espionage has never been a function of the RU itself. For that purpose the Special CE units already described, i.e. the OKR NKO's (Chapter III) were used. Both the RU and OKR organizations were under the NKO (Commissariat for Defense) and their respective subordinate formations (RO's and OKR's) were attached at all levels down the line of army command in parallel structure, each reporting only to the unit of his own organization on the next higher level.

Intelligence Organization of the Red Fleet

The intelligence organization of the Red Fleet and the units subordinate to it form an almost exact duplicate of the organization described for the Red Army. RO's and OKR's are attached to units at all levels and report up the line of command to their respective directorates which, as in the case of the NKO, are under the Commissariat for the Red Fleet (NKVMF).

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NOTES ON THE USE OF COVER AND OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY FOR SOVIET INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES

Communist Party members in foreign countries provide a prospective network of agents who are already vetted of whose loyalty there can be no doubt, and who through their Party connections have "legitimate" access to many kinds and sources of information.

Any one of the official Soviet groups abroad, as well as at least some of the so-called "cultural" organizations, must be considered suspect from an intelligence point of view. It is a known fact that at least one member of a diplomatic mission --the military attache or his assistant, for example -- has invariably received intelligence training from the attache group of the RU before being posted abroad. Again, at least one member of an official mission such as the Soviet Purchasing Commission will have received intelligence training, probably from the INU of the NKGB, before being posted abroad. The TASS News Agency has been known to provide cover for Soviet agents abroad as have the Soviet Repatriation Missions, the People's Bank, and the Union of Soviet Patriots.

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